

SAFE MAKERS NOW IN ONE BIG TRUST.

The Principal Concerns in the
Country Under the Same
Management.

The Mosler Company
the Herring-Hall-Marvin
Company.

COMPETITION HAD BEEN TOO SHARP.

Holders of Stock Turn in Their Certificates
to a Voting Trust—President Dymond's
Resignation In—How the
Deal Was Made.

With the exception of a few small and
unimportant concerns the safe manufac-
turers of the United States have all been
combined under one management. The
Herring-Hall-Marvin Company, which,
through the opposition of the Mosler Safe
Company, has not been able to pay divi-
dends, or even maintain its credit, has
now gone into the absolute control of a
trust, which has already secured the ma-
jority of the stock of its principal com-
petitor.

Ostensibly, a buyer can secure a safe
from the individual maker which he favors.
At the office of the Herring-Hall-Marvin
Company, or the Mosler Safe Company, a purchaser
will be led to believe that competition
exists between the concern and its fellows,
and that he is getting the best of the deal.

HOW THE DEAL WAS MADE.
The control of the Mosler Safe Company
had been purchased by a syndicate of
Rhode Island capitalists, represented by
Francis W. Carpenter, president of the
American National Bank of Providence;
Stephen A. Jenks, president of the State
National Bank of Pawtucket, and John A.
Shillibeer, of Dean & Shillibeer, bankers,
of Providence.

This accomplished the next step was to
make overtures for the control of the Her-
ring-Hall-Marvin Company. After negotia-
tions, which were pending for some time,
it was decided to ask the stockholders to
deposit their stock with a trust company,
relinquishing their right to vote, either in
person or by proxy, and establish a vot-
ing trust for a period of five years.

A necessary preliminary to this was to
oust the president, Richard Dymond, of
Cincinnati, who is a representative of the
Hall Safe and Lock Company. His resi-
gnation was secured recently, and as the
consent of the Herring-Hall-Marvin com-
pany was already assured, the scheme went
along swimmingly. Washington E. Connor,
of Connor & Co., and John H. Davis &
Co., of No. 10 Wall street, to whom the
final subscriptions to the capital stock of
the Herring-Hall-Marvin Company were
made, sent out a circular letter urging
stockholders to unite.

The Manhattan Trust Company was desig-
nated as a depository, and the stockhold-
ers began immediately to turn in their
stock. Nearly all of the capital stock has
been deposited, and temporary re-
ceipts have been issued by the Trust Com-
pany. In place of the stock certificates
now held by stockholders, the trust com-
pany will issue certificates, to be sent out
in a few days, signed by or on behalf of the voting
trustees and countersigned and registered by
the Manhattan Trust Company.

Stockholders will not be deprived of their
rights to negotiate or sell their interests,
or to participate in dividends, which latter,
as soon as received by the voting trustees,
will be distributed by them among the
holders of the trust certificates.

THE TRUSTEES.
In addition to the three Rhode Island
capitalists who represented the controlling
interest in the Mosler Safe Company, the
voting trustees are Willis B. Marvin and
Wright D. Fowell, vice-presidents and
Eastern managers of the Herring-Hall-
Marvin Company. The trusteeship is to
extend for five years from January 2, 1896.
The trustees have announced their willing-
ness to provide all the working capital
necessary, and it is said they have already
placed \$250,000 at the disposal of the busi-
ness managers, to be employed under their
direction.

The Mosler Safe Company and the Her-
ring-Hall-Marvin Company, while continu-
ing to maintain a separate existence, will
be controlled absolutely by the same per-
sons. The same prices will be charged by
all the companies, and practically the busi-
ness will be done in the same manner and
by the same methods as before. The Hall
Safe and Lock Company, of Cincinnati, will
control in the future, as it has in the past,
the Western department of the Herring-
Hall-Marvin Company. Both the Herring-
Hall-Marvin and the Mosler safes will continue to
be made at separate factories and sold in dif-
ferent salesrooms. The only difference
will be that the cutting of prices with the
Mosler people will stop.

TRUST STOCK WAS LOW.
After the combine of the large safe com-
panies the Mosler Company started in to
make a small trust of their own and se-
cured the Corliss Safe Company, of Provi-
dence, R. I. The goods turned out from
this plant were sold by the Mosler agents.
Some of the Providence holders of the Corliss
stock became interested in the Mosler
Safe Company, and in that way the plan
to secure its control and then corral all the
other safe interests in one Trust was origi-
nated.

The combination of the Herring-Hall-
Marvin Safe Company was effected in
1892. When the subscription books were
opened by John H. Davis & Co. there was
a rush to secure stock in the new company.
Within twenty-four hours the stock was
subscribed for ten times over, but for sev-
eral months the stock has been almost
worthless.

UNIQUE AND
UNRIVALLED
—IS NEXT—
SUNDAY'S
SUPERB
JOURNAL.
40 Pages, 3 Cents.



Ferryboats and Tugs on the North River Battling with Ice Floes.

HELD BY ICE ALL NIGHT.

Ferryboat Washington Fast in
the Hudson River Between
Fort Lee and Harlem.

Thirty Passengers Forced to Make
the Best of a Bad Pre-
dicament.

EVEN CIGARS AND TOBACCO RAN OUT.

After Being Kept Prisoners for Ten
Hours, Those on Board Walked
to the Boat's Slip on
the Ice.

The thirty passengers who were on the
ferry boat Washington, which craft was
stuck in the ice in the Hudson River
Wednesday night, reached the city yester-
day morning at 4 o'clock.

The Washington runs between Fort Lee
and One Hundred and Thirtieth street, this
city, making half hourly trips. Monday
the ice was packed in tight about her ribs,
and the wind blew it about her so hard that
all day she had difficulty in reaching her
slip.

When she started for Fort Lee at 9
o'clock she got only a few yards beyond her
slip and was stopped. The old boat backed
away from the ice, ran at it with all her
might and stopped again. The paddles
turned around, but the boat refused to
budge. The current was piling ice about
her so fast that when she attempted to re-
turn to her slip she was stuck fast.

There were twenty men and ten women.
Everybody lived in Fort Lee, and every-
body was hungry. It was dinner time,
and visions of pleasant homes with hot
roasts were before the passengers.

The crew assured the passengers that
they would go ahead in a few minutes;
that some boat would pass and assist them
to break up the ice. The men smoked un-
til the cabin was blue.

Fort Lee ferry passengers do not com-
plain of one or two hours delay, but when
it reached midnight and there was still no
prospect of their getting home, the matter
became serious. Many of the men made
places to sleep. When the boat struck
there were plenty of cigars, cigarettes and
smoking tobacco. By midnight cigars were
at a premium. In the ladies' cabin the
women laughed and exchanged papers, and
the last chapter of the book and loaned it
to another.

After midnight a Hudson River freight
boat passed by stream, and she made an
attempt to get a line to the Washington,
but failed and went on.

Later a man gave a small boy 25 cents
for two doughnuts that had seen better
days and were the remnants of the lady's
lunch.

TOO FOND OF THE ACTORS.

They Flattered Mrs. Stynbeck,
Her Husband Says, and
Caused Her Ruin.

When She Left Her Husband It Is
Alleged That She Took All
of His Money.

HE IS NOW SUING HER FOR DIVORCE.

Charles H. Kittredge, Who Played in "The
Wizard of the Nile," and Joseph
Degan, of "The Masqueraders,"
Named as Co-Respondents.

In his argument before Justice MacLean,
in Special Term, Part I, of the Supreme
Court, yesterday afternoon, on Gertrude E.
Stynbeck's application for alimony and
concealment fee in the suit for absolute divorce
brought against her by William F. Stynbeck,
of the New York Building Loan Banking
Company, her attorney, Colonel Robert J.
Halsey, asked for the allowance on the
ground that she and her three-year-old
daughter, Myrtle, were destitute, whereas
her husband had an income of at least
\$150 a month.

Lawyer Alfred A. Wheat, in opposing the
motion, said: "Your Honor, this is a mo-
tion which, ordinarily, we should not op-
pose, but I propose to show Your Honor
that the case is one in which the woman
deserves no sympathy and is entitled to no
relief at the hands of the Court."

First of all, on December 23 last, Mrs.
Stynbeck, with absolutely no cause, de-
serted her husband. When she went away
she took a book representing their joint
account in the Union Dime Savings Bank
and drew from that institution \$330, of
which only \$30 was hers, the rest having
been saved as the result of his industry
and frugality. She also took two pocket-
books belonging to her husband, contain-
ing about \$20 in cash. Then she went away
with the two men who are named as co-
respondents in this action for divorce, and
after having been obliged to employ the
services of a detective agency, her hus-
band finally discovered her in a flat on
West Fifty-eighth street, where she and
he were living, as were also the two men.

Justice MacLean reserved decision, taking
the affidavits in the case. The first of
these is signed by one John Spillane, who
boarded in the flat where it is alleged,
Mrs. Stynbeck was found, on December 23
last. Charles H. Kittredge and Joseph Degan,
the co-respondents, took a room in the flat.
Mrs. Stynbeck called Kittredge and Degan
"Harry" and "Joey," and they called her
"Gertie." She kissed them frequently,
and often told jokingly how she had tricked
her husband.

Mamie Hovey, the defendant's sister, has
also executed an affidavit, in which she
says she saw Kittredge coming out of Mrs.
Stynbeck's room at 2 o'clock in the morn-
ing.

Stynbeck lays his wife's alleged down-
fall to her admiration for actors, "and cheap
actors at that," he says. When Kittredge
and Degan made her acquaintance, he
said yesterday, the former was playing in
the "Wizard of the Nile," and the latter in
"The Masqueraders." They flattered her,
told them they could go ashore. Planks
had been laid across the ice, and the pas-
sengers walked to the slip and were helped
up.

It was 4 o'clock and Fort Lee was still
in the distance. The majority of those on
the boat decided that as they had to go to
work in the morning it would be just as
well to get a bite to eat and prepare for
their duties.

The crowd bunched up an all-night restau-
rant in Harlem. The messenger boy curled
up in the corner of the waiting room and
said he guessed he'd wait to deliver his
letter.

NEW POINT OF LAW RAISED.

Mrs. Fleming Applies to the
Court for the Inheritance
Left by Her Mother.

Indicted for Murdering Her Parent,
She Now Wishes the Property
Left by the Latter.

COURT WILL TAKE ACTION TO-DAY.

The State Law May Prevent Her Securing
the Money, but Her Attorneys
Claim She Is Entitled
to It.

Another act in the life drama of Mary
Alice Almont Livingston Fleming, who is
under indictment for the murder of her
mother, Mrs. Evelyn Matilda Bliss, will be
acted in the Special Term of the Supreme
Court to-day, when a motion will be made
to set aside part of the report of Referee
Lawrence Godkin. There will be a point
of law raised that promises to be fre-
quently quoted in cases of a similar character.

By her mother's will Mrs. Fleming is en-
titled to a fund of \$80,000, but the law of
the State provides that she cannot profit
by her own wrong. If it is proved that the
woman is innocent of the murder of her
mother she is entitled to the money, but if
she is guilty the money will be divided
among other heirs. The fund is in the
hands of the City Chamberlain, and Mrs.
Fleming, through her attorneys, made a
formal demand for it. They argued that
an indictment was no evidence of guilt,
and in the light of the law she is innocent
until she is proved guilty.

Lawyers Frank Dudley Tansley and
George C. Yeamans interposed an objec-
tion and cited a decision by Justice
Field, of the United States Supreme Court,
in which that jurist took the ground that
in civil actions an indictment could be re-
garded as a possibility of guilt, though this
view should not be taken by a petit jury at
the trial of a prisoner. The matter was
referred to Mr. Godkin, the order allowing
all parties to contest the proceedings "upon
any ground affecting the right of the pe-
titioner to receive any portion of the fund."

The order also called for the re-
feree's opinion and findings. The referee
held that the woman has a legal right to
possession of the fund, yet since it is the
form of the State that upon her conviction
of the murder of her mother, she will be
deprived of her title, the Court, in whose
possession the money now remains, has the
power to prevent her from having it until
after she has been acquitted of the charge
of murder.

Grata Nathan and John C. Shaw, Mrs.
Fleming's legal representatives, claim the
money is required for her to prove her
innocence of the murder charge, and as
she is clearly entitled to it she should not
be deprived of it. They want the opinion
portion set aside and the rest of the report
confirmed.

WHY ARCHIBALD QUIT IRELAND.

Ex-Warden of Ludlow Street Jail Found It
Too Hot, Politically.

The case in which the British Consul-
General, Percy Sanderson, is seeking the
extradition of David Breen, who is accus-
ed of having embezzled £175 while he was su-
perintendent of the fruit market in Dublin,
was again before United States Com-
missioner Shields yesterday afternoon. James
P. Archibald, ex-Warden of Ludlow Street
Jail, called by the defense, said he had
known Breen twenty years, and the latter's
character in Dublin was of the highest.

"Why did you leave Dublin, Mr. Archi-
bald?" inquired Lawyer Joseph L. Kane.
"I had to," was the reply. "It was get-
ting politically too hot for me."

Breen testified that he was not guilty, and
said he came to this country as Michael
Chaplin because he bought a cut rate ticket
from a man by that name. Both men will
sue on Tuesday next.

TRIED TO KIDNAP BECK.

Tramps Made a Bold Attempt
to Carry Off Little Oscar,
the Runaway.

He Wandered into a Restaurant at 2
o'clock in the Morning,
Carrying a Violin.

WAITER CONWAY SAVED THE BOY.

Oscar Was Turned Over to a Policeman,
and at the Police Station the Father
of the Youth Said He Was
Incorrigible.

A boy, eleven years old, well dressed
and wearing a sailor cap, from which the
ship's name had evidently been torn, leav-
ing, however, a small embroidered anchor
touched, entered J. H. Lund's Columbia
restaurant, No. 791 Seventh avenue, about
2 o'clock yesterday morning. He carried a
violin under his arm and looked sleepy and
hungry.

The restaurant was filled with gripmen
and conductors. The youngster took the
violin from under his arm and asked if any
one there could play it, looking at the men
at the tables. No one could play, so the
boy said he would "give them a tune." It
was soon evident that he knew little or
nothing about the instrument, but he sat
down at one of the tables and began to
draw the bow across the strings. The
squeaking, loud at first, became fainter and
fainter, and soon the little fellow's head
dropped to the table and he was sound
asleep.

Several days ago a general alarm was
sent out from Police Headquarters for a
boy named Ellis Jacobs, who was missing
from his home in Harlem. The Jacobs boy
wore sailor clothes and played very well
on the violin. Conway, the waiter, had
read in the newspapers of young Jacobs's
disappearance, and, noting the violin and
the sailor cap of the youngster asleep
across the table, thought that it was
Jacobs.

Conway was just about to go out to call
a policeman when two ragged men, having
all the earmarks of tramps, entered the
restaurant. Without speaking to the waiter
one of the tramps went to the table where
the boy was sleeping and slapped him
heavily on the back. "Hello, Ellis!" he
cried. The boy awoke instantly and stared
about blankly. "What are you doing so
far from Harlem, kid?" the tramp con-
tinued. "Come on, let's go home." As the
tramp tried to link his arm within that of
the youngster the waiter interfered.

"No, you're not, the kid's going to stay
here until a policeman comes, and you two
fellows would better get out of here as
soon as you can," said Conway.
The two men demurred, but Conway
ordered them out peremptorily, and they
went. After that Conway went out and
found Policeman Lynch, of the West Forty-
seventh Street Station. When they reached
the restaurant the boy was asleep
again. Lynch awoke him in the way the
tramp had done, and when the boy heard
himself again called Ellis he said:
"My name's not Ellis, it's Conway."

At the police station the boy said his
name was Oscar Beck, eleven years old, of
No. 750 Columbus avenue. He was closely
questioned as to the locality, and he an-
swered readily. Then he was required to
explain where he obtained the violin, as he
found Policeman Lynch, of the West Forty-
seventh Street Station. When they reached
the restaurant the boy was asleep
again. Lynch awoke him in the way the
tramp had done, and when the boy heard
himself again called Ellis he said:
"My name's not Ellis, it's Conway."

The police records show that a general
alarm had been sent out for Oscar Beck,
who left home on March 3. Word was at
once sent to Beck's father, Louis Beck,
who is janitor of the apartment house at
No. 750 Columbus avenue, and he identi-
fied his son. Beck said the boy was incor-
rigible and had run away.
In Yorkville Police Court yesterday Migs-
dale Plummer committed the boy to the
care of the Gerry Society.

BROKE THE SHIP'S BACK.

The Old John L. Hasbrouck
Wrecked on the Rocks Near
New Hamburg.

Struck by a Fierce Gale of Wind and
a Great Field of Ice at
the Same Time.

PASSENGERS RESCUED BY LIFEBOATS.

The Ship Was Laden with Fifty Tons of
Horseshoes, Which Broke Her Back
and Sunk Part of the Vessel—She
May Be a Total Loss.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 5.—The
steamer John L. Hasbrouck, of the Poughkeepsie
Transportation Company, which
plies between this city and New York, was
driven on the rocks at New Hamburg this
morning by the wind and ice and will prob-
ably be a total loss.

When the boat left this city this morn-
ing she was loaded with over fifty tons
of horseshoes. There was a gale blowing
from the northwest and the heavy ice in
the river made sailing very dangerous.
After a hard fight against the heavy ice
the vessel reached a point about 300 feet
from the landing, when Pilot James B.
Martin, gave the engineer the signal to
run under one bell. Suddenly the boat was
struck by a gale of wind and a large field
of ice, which forced her on rocks within
twenty-five feet of shore. The only passen-
gers on the boat were an aged lady and a
man and wife and little child. The loud
grating noise made by the rocks against
the hull of the vessel caused the people on
the boat to run for the lifeboats, one of
which was lowered and the passengers
conveyed safely to the shore.

When the boat came to a standstill, Fire-
man George Welker was driven from the
fireroom by a stream of water which came
rushing in through the hull of the vessel,
near the boiler. In about ten minutes the
big steamer listed to one side at an angle
of nearly forty-five degrees. Armed with
pails of water, the crew then rushed
through the hull and extinguished every
fire before the large stoves upset. The tide
gradually lowered and the fifty tons of
horseshoes in the bow and the weight of
the engine in the stern caused the vessel
to break in two in the middle. The bow
and the stern sinking below the surface.
The starboard side of the vessel is five feet
under water, and the bow is far
above it, disclosing the copper-covered hull
with the break near the middle of the ves-
sel. All the freight rolled over to the star-
board side of the steamer and much of it
was lost overboard, including many barrels
of flour and apples.

The Chapman Weeking Company's tugs
and men will reach the scene of the ac-
cident to-morrow morning. Captain John S.
Brinkbecher, owner of the boat, says she
is badly damaged and will probably be a
total loss. The boat was built at Brooklyn
in 1884 at a cost of \$80,000. Since that
time she has been extensively repaired. At
one time \$45,000 was spent on the hull of
the vessel.

HE IS FIGHTING OFF DEATH.

Another Reversal Is Expected in the Case
of Dr. Massie.

Owenton, Ky., March 5.—The fifth trial
of Dr. R. L. Massie for the murder of
Jesse Houshaker is in progress here. Dr.
Massie has four times been convicted, and
three extreme penalties were pronounced, but
the Court of Appeals each time found
cause for reversal. As each trial has shown
that the crime was deliberate and ap-
parently without provocation, the feeling
here against the Court of Appeals is much
greater than against the prisoner.

There is hardly a doubt that Massie
will be convicted this time, though another
reversal is expected on technical errors,
which three of Owen's best attorneys are
seeking to prevent. The Commonwealth
closed its case at noon yesterday, and the
defense for the first time failed to intro-
duce Dr. Massie in his own behalf. The
defense is mainly as to Massie's previous
good character.

MAY DIE BECAUSE OF A FIGHT IN JAIL.

Mrs. Williams's Life Again Put
in Peril Because of a
Row at Ludlow.

Keepers and Italian Prisoners in a
Desperate Encounter and
Several Hurt.

WARDEN ROE MAKES LITTLE OF IT.

He Says Such Occurrences Are Not New
and Declares His Belief in Moral
Suasion in Governing the
Institution.

Mrs. Jennie Williams, confined in Ludlow
Street Jail as a United States prisoner, is
likely to die, as the result of a serious
fight in the jail last Wednesday night.
At 7 o'clock that evening Keeper Cunn-
ingham, who was in charge of the room where
the prisoners are allowed during certain
hours of the day to meet together, or-
dered them to their cells, it being the regu-
lar closing hour.

All complied save Vincenzo Rino, a young
Italian, confined on a charge of counterfeit-
ing. To the keeper's demand for an ex-
planation Rino replied that he was doing a
turn as one of the "work prisoners." These
are selected to clean the corridors and do
other work about the jail, and are granted
various privileges in return. He said
the Warden had given him permission to
stay out of his cell later than the usual
time. Cunningham denied this, and the
prisoner referred him to the Warden.
Cunningham then to most of the pris-
oners unite in saying, jumped upon Rino,
threw him to the floor, and began to beat
and choke him and to drag him toward the
dark cells. Some of the prisoners cried out
that it was outrageous, and two friends of
Rino—Giovanni Rossi and Dominic Puz-
nassal—ran toward the struggling men,
pulled the keeper away, and forced him
back against the wall. He tried to draw
his pistol, but they held him too firmly.

SEVERAL HEADS HURT.

Keepers Galbraith, Bauer and Flannagan
went to Cunningham's relief, and the Ital-
ians were subdued after a desperate fight,
lasting twenty minutes. The Italians were
hurt on their heads, bodies and limbs, while
the keepers also received some severe
bruises. Cunningham's hand was bitten by
one of the men, supposed to be Giovanni
Rossi. Toward the end of the struggle
Warden Roe appeared and ordered that the
Italians be taken to the dark cells.

There are two women prisoners in the
jail. One, Mrs. Kuntzler, held on a charge
of violating the pension laws, saw most of
the struggle, and fainted. She has been
quite ill lately, but in her case no serious
effects are feared by the Warden. Mrs.
Williams, however, it is different. She did not see
the fight, but she heard the yells and
moans of pain. She had been dangerously
ill for some time, and the excitement was
too much for her. She went into convul-
sions, and Doctor Leon O'Connor, of No. 52
Elbridge street, the United States physician
for the jail, was sent for. He could not get
to the jail till 9 o'clock, and found her in
unconsciousness and in convulsions. She was
also suffering from hemorrhages from the
mouth. He stayed with her till midnight,
and went back again at half past 3 in the
morning, at which time he found her vomit-
ing blood and very weak.

HER CONDITION CRITICAL.

Mrs. Williams is the woman who was
hurt some weeks ago with a hammer used
to have been carelessly thrown by Keeper
Bennett, who is held on the charge in
\$1,000 bail. She is in a delicate condition,
and was for some time thought to be dy-
ing from the effects of the blow. For al-
most a week, however, the authorities
could not get her a nurse, and
she was helped by the kitchen servants,
and throughout at least one night was
watched by one of the male prisoners.
Through the kindness of the Warden, how-
ever, a trained nurse was finally secured.
Her experience of Wednesday night caused
a dangerous relapse, and she was report-
ed yesterday to be one more in imminent
peril of her life.

Warden Roe is inclined to make light
of the whole affair, and says it is of no
importance," he says. "There are perhaps
a dozen such incidents in the Tombs every
day, but we have to hang on to the door
of Street Jail is magnified. The newspapers
of New York ought to drop this jail as a
subject and take up something more im-
portant."

SHERIFF TAMSEN ESCAPES.

The Indictment Against Him Has Been Dis-
missed at the Prosecution's
Request.

Upon the recommendation of Assistant
District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, Judge
Newburger, in the General Sessions, yester-
day, dismissed the indictment against
Sheriff Edward H. Tamsen, which charged
him with "suffering a prisoner to escape."

The case against the defendant, Tam-
sen, having been fully tried and no new
evidence being at the time of the trial al-
lowed, the case was dismissed. This course is
recommended in view of the fact that al-
though the jury stood ten for acquittal and
two for conviction.

This indictment grew out of the escape
from Ludlow Street Jail of the Post Office
robbers, James Killoran, Charles Allen and
Harry Russell.

Sheriff Tamsen will now have to face the
charges preferred against him to Governor
Morison.

HALT IN GREATER NEW YORK.

The Assembly Decides to Wait for the
Senate to Act First.

Albany, March 5.—The Assembly Greater
New York bill, similar to that of Senator
Lexow's, was a special order on second
reading in the Assembly this morning.
It was finally made a special order for
next Tuesday, was to allow the Senate
time to act on the bill first.

As soon as the House convened and the
special order had been read by the clerk,
Mr. Audet moved to strike out the enact-
ing clause of the Greater New York bill
for the purpose of an explanation. At
this Mr. O'Brien moved that the bill be
made a special order for Tuesday next.

The Chair suggested that in the absence
of Mr. Austin the bill be laid aside tem-
porarily as there was no intention of pro-
gressing the bill. Mr. Austin then ap-
peared in the Chamber, and at his request
the bill was taken up and read with the
understanding that a day should be
set for its consideration later. Tuesday
next was accordingly fixed upon.

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